

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Field of the Invention

The present invention relates to the novel applications of the Hibiscus sabdariffa extract in countering oxidization of low density lipoproteins, reducing cholesterol or triglyceride in plasma or inhibiting atherosclerosis.

Description of the Related Art

Conventionally, Hibiscus sabdariffa is a local soft drink material and medical herb demonstrating analgesic and antipyretic effects and can be used to cure liver-complaint. The past studies showed that Hibiscus sabdariffa possesses analgesic activity as well as antipyretic and anti-inflammatory action American Journal of Chinese Medicine, Vol. XXIV, Nos. 3-4, pp. 263-269 , antispasmodic potential Journal of Ethnopharmacology, 31 (1991) 249-257 Elsevier Scientific Publishers Ireland Ltd. , antimutagenic and chemopreventive activity Food and Chemical Toxicology 37 (1999) 591-601 , antioxidant activity Food and Chemical Toxicology 35 (1997) 1159-1164 and is able to quench the free radicals of 1,1-diphenyl-2-picrylhydrazyl Food and Chemical Toxicology 38 (2000) 411-416 and lower high blood pressure Journal of Ethnopharmacology v.65(3) JUNE 1999 P. 231-236 .

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The vessel-related diseases such as apoplexy and heart attack have been the major causes of death in many countries. Though vessel-related diseases are caused by interactions of many factors, atherosclerosis has been the major factor contributing to vessel-related diseases according to the previously published literature.

Viewing of the above, the inventor scanned plants and herbs and finally discovered Hibiscus sabdariffa extract could be applied in decreasing cholesterol or triglyceride levels in plasma, countering oxidization of low density lipoproteins, and inhibiting the abnormal growth of smooth muscle cells or endothelium cells.

Accordingly, it is an object of the present invention to provide with a method of countering oxidization of low density lipoproteins comprising administering an effective amount of a Hibiscus sabdariffa extract.

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Another object of the present invention is to provide with a method of decreasing cholesterol or triglyceride levels in plasma comprising administering an effective amount of a Hibiscus sabdariffa extract.

Another object of the present invention is to provide with a method of inhibiting atherosclerosis comprising administering an effective amount of a Hibiscus sabdariffa extract.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Further objects, features, and advantages of the present invention will become apparent upon consideration of the detailed description of the presently-preferred embodiments, when taken in conjunction with the accompanying drawings wherein:

FIG 1 is a graph wherein (A) shows Agarose gel electrophoresis of low density lipoprotein (hereinafter referred to as "LDL"). LDL was incubated with CuSO₄ or Sodium Nitroprusside (hereinafter referred to as "SNP") for 24 hours at 37 . The sample on the gel lanes are follows: lane 1, native LDL ; lane 2, LDL incubated with CuSO₄ ; lane 3-5, LDL incubated with CuSO₄ in the presence of 0.5 (lane 3), 1 (lane4) and 2 mg/ml(lane5) Hibiscus sabdariffa extract (hereinafter referred to as "HSE"); lane 6, LDL incubated with SNP; lane7-9, LDL incubated with SNP in the presence of 0.5 (lane7), 1 (lane8) and 2 mg/ml(lane9) HSE; (B) shows Determination of relative electrophoretic mobility. * LDL degradation;

FIG 2 is a graph wherein (A) shows Agarose gel electrophoresis of LDL. LDL was incubated with CuSO₄ for 24 hours at 37 . The sample on the gel lanes are follows: lane 1, native LDL; lane 2, LDL incubated with CuSO₄ ; lane 3-5, LDL incubated with CuSO₄ in the presence of 0.5 (lane3), 1 (lane4), 2 mg/ml(lane5) HSE; lane 6, LDL pre-incubated with CuSO₄ ; lane 7-9, LDL pre-incubated with CuSO₄ than addition of 0.5 (lane7), 1 (lane8) and 2 mg/ml(lane9) HSE; (B) shows Determination of relative electrophoretic mobility;

FIG 3 is a table showing Pre-treative effect of HSE on the CuSO₄ induced lipid peroxidation in LDL. * $p < 0.001$; ** $p < 0.00001$, compared with CuSO₄ treated LDL group;

FIG 4 is a table showing Post-treative effect of HSE on the CuSO_4 induced lipid peroxidation in LDL. * $p < 0.01$; ** $p < 0.0001$, compared with CuSO_4 treated alone group;

FIG 5 is a graph showing Inhibition of Cu^{2+} mediated Apo B fragmentation in LDL by various concentrations of HSE;

FIG 6 is a chart comparing the effect of various concentrations of HSE on plasma triglyceride levels in 10 week-period cholesterol fed rabbits. The cholesterol fed diet containing 1.3% cholesterol and 3% lard oil. * $p < 0.05$, compared with the group of cholesterol fed;

FIG 7 is a chart comparing the effect of various concentrations of HSE on plasma cholesterol levels in 10 week-period cholesterol fed rabbits. The cholesterol fed diet containing 1.3% cholesterol and 3% lard oil. * $p < 0.05$; ** $p < 0.01$, compared with the group of cholesterol fed.

FIG 8 is a chart comparing the effect of various concentrations of HSE on plasma lipid levels in 12 week-period cholesterol fed rats. The cholesterol fed diet containing 1.3% cholesterol and 3% lard oil. * $p < 0.05$; ** $p < 0.01$, compared with the group of cholesterol fed;

FIG 9 is a graph showing Internal surface of the thoracic aortas from the five groups of rabbits showing Oil red O stainable lipid deposit;

FIG 10 is a graph showing Histological analysis of a representative atherosclerotic lesion from cholesterol-fed rabbits treated for 10 weeks with HSE 0.5% and HSE 1%. Basal diet (A); rabbits fed basal diet with HSE 1% (wt/wt) (B) ; rabbits fed with high cholesterol diet containing 3 % lard oil and 1.3 % cholesterol on basal diet (C and D). The arrow was shown for foam cell () and smooth muscle cell migration () in (C); The calcification core was shown as arrow () in (D); high cholesterol diet fed rabbits and treated with HSE 0.5% (E) and 1% (F) on daily diet;

FIG 11 is a table showing Effect of HSE on hepatic function in rabbit and rat.

^a Abbreviation, ALT, alanine transaminase; AST, asparate aminotransferase; ALP, alkaline phosphatase;

We can learn from the above that the oxidation of LDL incubated with CuSO_4 or SNP will be countered in the presence of HSE. It is also observed that adding HSE after LDL was pre-incubated with CuSO_4 for 24 hours at 37°C is helpful in countering the oxidation of LDL. In addition, the higher the concentration of HSE is, the more significantly the oxidation of LDL is countered. The results are shown in FIG.2.

Additionally, LDL were pretreated with various concentrations of HSE for 5 minutes, and then incubated with $10\ \mu\text{M}$ CuSO_4 for 24 hours at 37°C . Comparing with the control group, the measurements of the TBARs indicate that pretreatment with HSE can significantly reduce the formation of TBARs, the group pretreated with $1\ \text{mg/dl}$ HSE outperformed the control group by 180% ($P<0.01$), the group pretreated with $2\ \text{mg/dl}$ HSE outperformed the control group by 1800% ($P<0.00001$). The results are shown in FIG. 3.

Further, LDL were incubated with CuSO_4 $10\ \mu\text{M}$ HSE for 5 minutes, and then post-treated with various concentrations of HSE for 24 hours at 37°C . The measurements of the TBARs indicate that post-treatment with HSE is able to decrease the formation of TBARs, the group post-treated with $1\ \text{mg/dl}$ HSE outperformed the control group by 190% ($P<0.01$), the group post-treated with $2\ \text{mg/dl}$ HSE outperformed the control group by 1700% ($P<0.0001$). The results are shown in FIG. 4.

Cu^{2+} may induce the oxidation of LDL and then cause Apo B fragmentation in LDL. LDL ($120\ \text{g/ml}$) was incubated with $10\ \text{M}$ CuSO_4 at 37°C in the presence of HSE for 4 hours. After the incubation, EDTA (final concentration $1\ \text{mM}$) was added to prevent any further oxidation. Approximately $6\ \text{mg}$ protein of the LDL was applied to SDS-PAGE (3-15% gradient). After the electrophoresis, each spot was stained with Coomassie Brilliant blue R250. M, standard molecular weight markers. It is observed that the higher the concentration of HSE is, the less the Apo B fragmentation in LDL is caused, i.e., the higher the concentration of HSE is, the more significantly the oxidation of LDL is countered. The results are shown in FIG 5.

Example 2: Decreasing Triglyceride or Cholesterol Levels in Plasma

30 New Zealand rabbits (2000-2200g) and 24 Sprague-Dawley rats(200-220g) were used for the following experiments. The rabbits were split into five groups, each rabbit was cooped in a cage and fed with 150g diet every day for 10 weeks. The diet of 3 groups contained 1.3% cholesterol and 3% lard oil (i.e. cholesterol-fed diet) in order to induce atherosclerosis. The diet of the other 2 groups contained 1% and 0.5% HSE respectively.

The rats were split into four groups, 6 rats were cooped in a cage and each rat was fed with 25g diet every day for 12 weeks. The diet of 2 groups contained 1.3% cholesterol and 3% lard oil in order to induce atherosclerosis. The diet of the other 2 groups contained 1% and 2% HSE respectively.

After having been fed for ten weeks, the rabbits were anesthetized using sodium pentothal (16mg/kg, i.v.) and then sacrificed. The blood was collected in the EDTA-coated tubes, and then centrifugated for the purpose of analyzing plasma lipid levels including plasma triglyceride levels and plasma cholesterol levels. The study shows adding HSE in the cholesterol-fed diet is capable of decreasing plasma triglyceride levels ($p < 0.05$). The results are shown in FIG. 6. Cholesterol-fed diet fed rabbits raised their plasma cholesterol levels up to 8.4 folds, their LDL-C levels up to 10.5 folds, LDL-C/HDL-C ratios up to 4.4 folds from the original levels; adding 0.5% HSE in the cholesterol-fed diet is capable of decreasing plasma cholesterol levels, LDL-C levels and LDL-C/HDL-C ratios ($p < 0.05$), adding 1% HSE in the cholesterol-fed diet is capable of decreasing plasma cholesterol levels, LDL-C levels and LDL-C/HDL-C ratios ($p < 0.01$). The results are shown in FIG.7.

The rats were sacrificed after having been fed for twelve weeks. The blood was collected in the EDTA-coated tubes, and then centrifugated for the purpose of analyzing plasma cholesterol levels. It is observed that Cholesterol-fed diet fed rats raised their plasma cholesterol levels up to 1.6 folds, their LDL-C levels up to 3 folds, LDL-C/HDL-C ratios up to 2.6 folds from the original levels; adding 1% HSE in the cholesterol-fed diet is capable of decreasing plasma cholesterol levels, LDL-C levels and LDL-C/HDL-C ratios ($p < 0.05$), adding 2% HSE in the cholesterol-fed diet is capable of decreasing plasma cholesterol levels, LDL-C levels and LDL-C/HDL-C ratios ($p < 0.01$). The results are shown in FIG.8. Thus, it is further proven that the HSE can decrease triglyceride or cholesterol levels in plasma.

Example 3: Inhibition of Atherosclerosis

Lipid deposit in the endothelium cells of arteriae often leads to atherosclerosis, that is, if the lipid deposit in the endothelium cells of arteriae has reached certain amount, then it is quite possible that atherosclerosis may occur. In this study, we stained the chest arteriae of the rabbits recited in example 2 to discover the conditions of lipid deposit. This study shows there is much deposit in the arteriae' endothelium cells of those rabbits fed with Cholesterol-fed diet, however, the lipid deposit substantially decreased accompanying the addition of HSE. The results are shown in FIG.9.

Furthermore, we pathologically biospied the arteriae of the rabbits recited in example 2 and found that no foam cells formed in the arteriae of the rabbits fed with Cholesterol-fed diet added with 0.5% HSE or 1% HSE and fed with Basil diet. In addition, no migration of smooth muscle cells or formation of calcification core was found. The results are shown in FIG. 10.

Example 4: No Side-Effect on Hepatic Function and Renal Function

The rabbits were fed with Basil diet and Basil diet added with 1% HSE respectively, The rats were fed with Basil diet and Basil diet added with 2% HSE respectively. It is observed that there is no substantial difference between the measurements of ALT, AST, ALP of both groups. Thus, it is proven that HSE does not make harm to hepatic function. The results are shown in FIG. 11.

The rabbits were fed with Basil diet and Basil diet added with 1% HSE respectively, The rats were fed with Basil diet and Basil diet added with 2% HSE respectively. It is observed that there is no substantial difference between the measurements of BUN, AST, ALP of both groups. Thus, it is proven that HSE does not make harm to renal function. The results are shown in FIG. 12.